## THE SEA CLIFF LAWSUITS. MES. LANGDON'S CHARITIES AND LMBARRASSMENTS.

The Camp Ground Association's Side of the Case A Part of the History of the Beulah Home for the Aged - Why the Camp Grounds were not Transferred.

In regard to the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Langden, founder of the Beulah Mission and Home for the Aged at Brentwood, on the Long Island Rai ad, forty inlies from New York, politan Association, who have me she was negohe exchange of the Brentwood and Sea tha pr perty, the President of the Bea Cliff Association. Mr. Ludlow A. Bat-tershall, a hand-ome, hale tea merchant of forty years' standing, of Pearl street, New York, had little to say yesterday, more Grures : The Sea Cliff Camp Ground Association exceed to buy Mrs. Langdon's Beulah property at Brentwood, near Thompson station, Long Island, at \$ 20,000, less a mor gage of \$6,000, which deducted from \$30,00, leaves \$24,000. Mrs. buy three acres, or 840 lots, at Sea Cliff at \$100 apiece, which would be \$84,000, less a mortcage to Mr. Cromwell, of whom the association be ught the ground, of \$29,000, which, deduct d from \$84,000, leaves \$35,000. The equity in the Br niwood property of \$24,000 deducted from \$55,000, would leave \$31,000. Add money lent to Mrs. Longton by the Sea Cliff Association. viz. \$5,000, makes \$30,000. The Sea Cliff Association agreed to take a second mortgage of \$35,000 in the Sea Cliff property, or to take a mortgage on her Fourth avenue property, which was already encumbered by a previous mortgage of \$35,000. Mr. Cromwell agreed to release her lots as fast as sold from the mortgage he held on the Sea Cliff property, on her paying him for each lot sold \$100 on the mortgage, which would leave her free to sell her property unencumbered. Sea Cliff at \$100 apiece, which would be \$84,000,

TO HELP HER ALONG on ther enterprise at Sea Cliff. Mr. Cromwell also agreed to wait two years for that payment on his mortgage which fell due in April. She was to have gratuitous use of the wharves and other improvements made by the association, esse billy the water works, constructed at great expense, and for which other cottages were an-

. Du Puy, his clerical habiliments

ting in the easy "taigine dress" on the steps of his tent, white a bas pouring down on the green cliff, and one got a view beneath of the steaming water of Longbelow, gave in substance the fol-Mrs. Langdon, a stranger to him, office of the christian A discate and thought of putting a notice in that her Brentwood enterprise, and o aid the cause by an editorial artispect. After a few inquiries about

FLAT AND UNINVITING.

to say what she pleased in favor of reprise.

a conversation about the proper istitution, and at the close of either sequent conversation the transfer ation from Brentwood to Sea Chiff ed. Het id her that the Sea Chiff since the purchase of a camp made an additional purchase of sing the grounds, and which had beotteen. He stated to her the price the land, and described the entire hit that date; and that if she described that the report ty there he would abject to the trustees of the associate his influence to persuade them her at about cost. She imquired and probably be. He replied that iron it for \$500 per lot, yet he e trustees might be wilding, produce and improve it, to distince pu chase at cost. v.z.. \$100 "I know where he

were to be exchanged on the

utive she desired Messrs. Battershall y to meet her at Brentwood, and to solve in the property there, stating as at she found it necessary to

MOVE HER FURNITURE avenue, New York, to help furnish a there, and placed them in posses-property. In the mean time a deed lift property was drawn up and significant of the Board of Trustees est, and could not be there at the her deed was to be made over to the deed was placed in her hands, at that the high invest gate the it that she might invest gate the ie arrived for her to pass over her

. Du Pu) received a note from Mrs. ing him to call on her that after-ling, he met her slone. She said ang him to cell on her that afterhing, he met her alone. She said
almost crazy with care; that the
d not fulfilled her promise to make
d of her property at Brentwood
re was a larger mortgage on her
re than she had specified to the
tibe reason she had not mentioned
in rigage was because she had dete money and take it up. She
re had become so embarrassed by
and other matters that she could
money, and that she might as well
hole thing at once and say that she
et her agreement unless she could
come

dissatisfaction with the purchase, and the Messrs. Battershall and Du Puy both said to her that aithough they believed the purchase was to her great advantage, yet if she was not able to fulfil the contract, or if she thought they had charged her for the property more than she could pay, and preferred to return the thirty-six hundred dollars which they had advanced her and give up the bargain, they would lay the case before the trustees of the Camp Ground Association. She said that she preferred, in the circumstances, to trade back, Mr. Battershall then asked, "When will you pay us the money?" She said she would see Mr. Cromwell and ascertain whether he would credit them on the mortgage and wait on her for the amount.

Two or three days before laying the proposal before the Board of Trustees, the same gentiems nealed on her to learn whether she had consummated the arrangement. She met them abruptly, announcing that she had nothing to say on the subject; they could confer with

on the subject; they could confer with

HER LAWYER.

They reported to the trustees, who instructed them to say that the Sea Cliff Association would cheerfully cancel the whole bargain if she would pay back the money or give security for its payment at a future time. This she declined to do, and as their only protection they sent the written contract to the Clerk's office at Riverhead and had R put on record.

Mrs. Langdon subsequently commenced two suits—one on Long Island for ejectment of the Brentwood tenant, the tenant whom she recommended to them when they took possession as a man who had previously rented of her, which suit she withdrew, paying the costs; and secondly, the suit now under discussion.

It is said that Mrs. Langdon had never more than three or four old women in her Heulah Home, which was an old farm house, and this number had dwindled to one, when she first applied to the Rev. Dr. Du Pay for an editorial to help her seil off the farm in iots, and thus carry out her benevolent designs.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER. A Buttle-Scarred Veteran of Two Hemi-spheres-Through Seventy-three Fights and Rendy for More.

The visitors of Gebhardt's Park on Staten Island have often remarked the strange old man called Rudolph, who was employed about the grounds as a gardener. Noticing his military cut-the man is the very type of an old soldier-SUN reporter accosted him some days ago, and obtained from him, not without some difficulty. a little sketch of his past career, which was given in a concise, straightforward manner, without affectation and without the least appa-

given in a concise, straightforward manner, without affectation and without the least apparent attempt to exasgerate.

He said that his real name was Montandon; that he was of French descent, but a native of Bavaria. A considerable portion of his life was passed as a soldier, and altogether, including skirmikhes, he has been in seventy-three engagements. In 1818 he joined the fortunes of the Bavarian revolutionists, and went through all the struggles of that period until the revolution was squelched by the intervention of Prussia. Then "Rudolph" (Montandon) returned to his family, and after some domestic trouble left his native country, joined the Foreign Legion of the French Army, and was sent out to Algiers, where the Legion suffered severely in many bloody fights with the natives. At length, after obtaining an honorable discharge, and tiring of fighting, he resolved to return to his wife and family. He carried out his resolution and lived happily for a short period. Then he brought his family with him to this country and settled in Texas. There, to use his own language, "The yellow Jack came and killed them all, and since then I have gone through hell."

Montandon was left alone without family and without friends. He sold out what little property he had and came on to New York. On the breaking out of the war be became a soldier again and served in the Army of the Potomac through all the fighting from first to last. He has several ugly-looking wounds, the worst of which was received at the battle of Gettyshorg, but strange enough throughout his varied career as a soldier he never had a bone broken. He is extremely pointe, speaks French, English, and Spanish, and is always willing to do a job of hard work whenever he can get it.

MR. MURPHY FOUND.

## Another Abertive Attempt of the Assistant Aldermen to Secure a Querum.

At the hour named for the special meeting of the Assistant Aldermen yesterday the gallery was crowded with thirsty politicians. All were eager to learn the result of the quarrel between Mr. Maloney, the Clerk of the Board. members who signed the seat of the eleven were in their seats. But the seat of the member from the Second District was vacant. Mr. Maloney was restless and kept running around among the assistant city fathers, and whispering mysteriously to first one and then another. Presently some one in the gallery cried out:

"I don't know," said Mr. Maloney. "He cer-

"I know where he is." said an Assistant Al-

tainly is not here."

"I know where he is." said an Assistant Alcording of the yound cover seen the Beuhah property, nothing of it except the general force he would confer with the trustees that Association if she desired and crother respit. He did so; and subset in several of the grustees called at arc, by her request, and held a confirm regard to her purchasing land of a cliff, and the manner of paying for much conversation on the subject

BUTH SIDES AGREED

SIDES AGREED After waiting an hour for Mr. Murphy, the clerk called the roll. But only ten members answered. In order that there might be a with regard to this verbal agrees substance of the conversation was the time in presence of them alleves and Mrs. Langdon. This was read modified until they all concurred. No were attained to this memorandum, merely the notes of a verbal undering written down simply that it might ted without mistake to the trustees. If the board was then called, and the lain was read to them. After much as much for hers, the board at length the exchange, and the officers of the were instructed to execute the nevers. Immediately after this a writing continued to look the public business the Corporation Counsel should be asked to declare their seats vacant. The board adjourned to next Monday.

Addition, Division, and Silence in the Philadine original memorandum, was a signed by the President of the strees, Mr. Battershall, and by Mrs. the amount of the mortgage on the city had been definitely stated, and affairs at the City Morgue. The body of Thomas Munce, a weaithy farmer of Washington county, who left his home early in July last, has been found pickled in the dissecting room of the University. It had been sold to the college by some one connected with the Mor. ur. The family of the dissection and the connected with the test of the college by some one connected with the test of the connected with the sold of the connected with the connected wit

The Brooktyn Police Commissioners yesterday removed Chief Campbell, and adjourned without appointing a successor. Gen Jourdan, President of the board, hurried out of the city to escape an arm, of candidates for the place. An hour after his departure Commissioners Briggs and Jansen reconsidered their cial notice of dismissal and continue to perform the auties of the office. This intelligence bred more excuties of the office. This intelligence bred more excitement, and a score of sublitious candidates beseiged headquarters. Gen Jourdan has repeatedly said that political influences would not control his appointments, but at the first meeting of the new Police Rord all the Democratic police captains except Messrs, McLaughin and Ferry were moved. In place of faithful Capt, McConnell was appointed lasse Bourns, ex-policeman, member of the Repudican Geoeral Committee, and friend of Sins Duicher. The other appointments were equally partisan. It is said by Jourdan's friends that Chief Campbell was removed because of difference of opinion between him and Jourdan's non-tening the theory of the Goodrich case, and that it is not a partisan movement.

List night the Police Commissioners met in secret seasion on the return of President Jourdan from the suburbs. On his order, his tellow Commissioners, Messrs. Briggs and Jamsen, reconsidered the action they had taken in the morning, and explained the reasons why they had requested the Chief to continue to do the duties of the office. The official notice which had been sent to him and taken from him by the two Commissioners the President ordered to be handed to him, with the request that he turn over all papers likelonging to the department, and especially those relating to Kate Stoddard, to the custody of the Commissioners.

Mich Law in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 21.—Advices from Perry county state that after the constable's posse, who sation he learned that woile she had several ses in her possession, they were all heavily feared. She said in this conversation that should not be able to meet the April mortist that she had visited the horder of the leage, Mr. Gromwell, at his residence in ikiyn and asked him to postpone its paytion and asked him to postpone its paytion agen, but that his terms were too fe for her to meet, and that she did not see she could fulfil her agreement.

A subsequent conversation she expressed

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE. THE THOUSANDS OF LITTLE WHITE SLAVES IN NEW YORK.

Strong Arm of the Nation Invoked again to Banish the Brand and the Lash-The Story of the Italian Boys.

The examination before United States Commissioner J. A. Osborn in the case of Vincenzo Motto, accused of a violation of the Civil Rights bill, was continued yesterday. Motto looked more depressed and anxious than he did on the day previous. He complained to some of his ugly-visaged friends who were in the court room that there was no macaroni on the bill of fare in Ludlow street jail, and there was too much whitewash there. Those who have conversed with him say that he is just beginning to understand that he is in serious trouble, and that the idea of his little victims having rights which somebody else respects, whether he does

or not, a slowly penetrating his stolid brain.

The two handsome little fellows taken with him at the time of his arrest seem to have contracted a cold, for they coughed repeatedly. It turned out in the course of the examination that U ey were a part of the products of his last slave nunting visit to Italy, and had been in New York but four days when deliverance came to them in the shape of the padrone's arrest.

THE SLAVE BOY RECALLED.

The boy Joseph was recalled to the stand, and Mr. L. Ansbacher, counsel for the prisoner, resumed his cross-examination. The greater part of the boy's story was repeated. He was tediously asked how he knew this and that, and why he had said so and so, and whether he hadn't said something, and how he computed time, without eliciting the slightest discrepancy as to the main points in his testimony. If the object of the cross-examination was to destroy Joseph's credibility, it failed. No other line of defence was indicated by it.

Mrs. Mary McMonagle, the next witness, testified that about the middle of June last Joseph took refuge from a rain storm in the children's cottage in Central Park, of which she is keeper. He was so wretchedly clad and so woe-begone in every respect that she could not restrain her sympathy. She talked kindly to him.

THE LITTLE SLAVE'S FEARS. THE SLAVE BOY RECALLED.

THE LITTLE SLAVE'S FEARS.

Encouraged by her manner Joseph told her his sorrowful story as well as he could in his broken English. He had not gone to his master one night because he had been unable that day to carn or beg the amount of money required of him and was apprehensive of a beating. The next day he was still unable to make up the deficiency and make returns for a second day, parily because he was afraid to be seen in his usual begging route. He had managed to sleep in cars at a railroad depot—which one he did not know—and so long a time had elapsed since he had seen his master that he was satisfied that death would be his portion if he returned to him. He was also in mortal dread of being discovered by the master and dragged to the Crosby street slave pen. Mrs. McMonagle reassured him of her kindly interest and protection and told him he might stay with her. The first thing to be done, however, was to get out of his rags and filth. She furnished him with soap, water and towels, and told him to cleanse himself while she procured him some decent; othes.

THE SOAP WAS A MYSTERY THE LITTLE SLAVE'S FEARS.

THE SOAP WAS A MYSTERY
to him, and she had to explain its use. When
she came to dress him, his scarred and seamed
back gave her a fearful confirmation of all he
had told her. She took him to her home on
Fifty-second street, and had since had him under her protection. Several efforts had been
made by Italians to get him away from her, and
last Sunday an Italian woman called at her
house and claimed the boy as her runaway son.
Joseph denied the relationship asserted by the
woman, and clung to his benefactress in terror.
Mrs. McMonagle peremptorily ordered the woman out of her house. The cross-examination
of this witness, as in the case of the boy, revealed no line of defence, and was devoted entirely
to an unavailing attempt to elicit some conflicting testimony.

ANOTHER LITTLE SLAVE.

ANOTHER LITTLE SLAVE.

Mr. John N. Lewis, counsel for the Italian Society, who is still conducting the prosecution, next called one of the little boys, who could give no other name than the Italian equivalent for George. He asked George whether he knew Vincenzo Motto, and was answered affirmatively. George was directed to step from the stand and point out the man he meant. He went to where Motto was sitting and pointed his tiny hand at him.

and point out the man he hear. He went to where Motto was sitting and pointed his tiny hand at him.

Mr. Lewis said he had called this witness only for the purpose of identifying the prisoner. He than turned the witness over to Mr. Ansbacher semicout. Mr. Ansbacher forms out. Mr. Ansbacher forms out. Mr. Ansbacher forms out. Mr. Ansbacher heart for the following t

counsel finally abandoned the attempt.

THE SLAVE PEN.

Herbert D. Monachesi, the special Deputy Marshai who made the arrest testified that, accompanied by a policeman detailed by Capt. Cinchy of the Mulberry street police station and by the little runaway Joseph, he went to Motto's apartment in Crosby street on Monday last and knocked at the door. Joseph was instructed to answer the question "Who's there?" which came from the interior, by saying in Italian it was himself, Joseph, "What Joseph?" was the next inquiry. "The runaway Joseph, and I'm wet and hungry and want to get in," was the answer. The door was suddenly opened and the whole party waiked in. There were in the room seven men and the two little boys present in court. Joseph was directed to point out Vincenzo Motto. By the aid of a dark lantern which one of the officers carried he selected the prisoner, who was at the time on a bed with the two boys. Joseph also showed his familiarity with the place and pointed out the bundle of rays on which he used to sleep. The prisoner and the boys were taken into custody, the former denying any knowledge of Joseph and insisting that he was not himself, but another man. another man.

THE BRANDING OF THE SLAVES.

Mr. Monachesi further deposed that he had investigated the condition of the little Italian mendicants so frequently seen in the streets of New York. If it was not brutal slavery he knew of no name for it. When he began his investigation it was reliably computed that there were in New York between six and seven thousand of these juvenile slaves. They ranged in age from three to fourteen years. The places where they lived, or rather siept—many of which had been visited by witness—were flithy and noisome beyond description or even imagination. Every place of the kind was kept by a padrone. It was not unfrequent to find the children tied together with ropes while they siept. They were turned out in the morning, of course, but they knew themselves to be shadowed by the padrone, or some one for him, and they were so theroughly intimidated by threats and beatings that they seldom failed to return to their dens at hight. Witness had examined the scarred and weited backs of many of the boys, and said that an examination of almost any of the children would disclose proofs of some kind of maitreatment. It was a common practice to brand them, usually by making a small slit in the upper lip, producing the appearance of a slight hair-lip blemish. The marks of teeth on one of the boy Joseph's ears witness believed were a brand. The branding served the double purpose of assisting identification and impressing a child with the belief that he was so marked that escape from his master was impossible. THE BRANDING OF THE SLAVES.

In regard to the manner by which the padroni get possession of their little slaves Mr. Monachesi said it was various. Sometimes the padrone, selecting the child of poor Italian peasants, would bargain with them for it, would pay their some small such of money, and stipulate for a heavy forfeiture by them in case the child did not fulfil their contract. In other cases possession of the child would be obtained from public institutions by professions of intentions to accept and educate little waifs. Downright kidnapping, however, was the plan in the majority of instances, the parents generally ignar too poor and too ignorant to pursue and recla'm their stolen children.

With this testimony Mr. Lewis announced that he would rest the case for the prosecution. Mr. Ansbacher said he was not ready to begin the delence on account of the absence of his principal witness. On his motion the examination was adjourned until Saturday. THE KIDS PING OF THE SLAVES.

The Bennett Challenge Cup Won by the

THE LONG STORM.

Riparian Cellars Inundated and the Cabins on the Cliffs Undermined-The Fright of the Squatters.

The disastrous effects of Wednesday night's pouring rain were not made visible until yesterday morning, when owners of goods stored in the cellars and on the wharves along the North and East rivers found that it had played sad havoc with their property. There was hardly any basement or cellar on the river front which did not suffer from the flood. The losses in several instances amounted to two or three thousand dollars. The rivers flowed up the sewers, and in many cases did more damage than the rain. It was a troublesome task to get rid of the water, which had to be pumped out and carried into the street in buckets.

Among the cellars which were heavily inun-Among the cellars which were heavily inundated were times of Lewis L. Squires, the ship chandler, at Roosevelt and South streets; Frank Squires, the warehouseman, of 185 South street; Floyd & Evans, the provision dealers, of 177 South street; Charles M. Terry, the ship chandler, and William K. Hinman, of 169 South street. Their cellars were all filled with miniature lakes, on which all sorts of articles floated. Several hundred barrels of flour, lime, and cement which were left uncovered on the piers near Coenties slip were badly injured by the soaking which they received. The total losses of the merchants are estimated at \$20,000. The heavy extent of the storm was particularly noticeable on the line of Commodore Vanderbilt's railroad improvements in Fourth avenue, above the Grand Central depot. It required several hours' bailing before the workmen could continue with their excavations. A small point filled the trench in Broad street, between South William and Stone streets, which the Mutual Gas Company was digging for one of their mains.

Probably the most humorous effects of the deluge were observable in the squatter settlements on Dutch Hill and west of the Central Park. Many of the cabins were nearly submerged and loosened from their frail foundations. The dog houses and pig pens floated about in the pools. Some of the squatters were so seriously alarmed for their safety that they sought refuge in the nearest police stations.

The Lamage in westerhester County. dated were those of Lewis L. Squires, the ship

The storm of the past week has been very severe in Westchester. All of the streams are out of their banks and are still rising. Two or three small dams in the Bronx have been carried away, and several of the rotten bridges are in danger. The corn crop is badly damaged. The wind of last week prostrated three-fourths of it, and now the rain has washed out of the ground nearly half of what remained. Lakes now take the places of the low dry flats of three weeks ago, greatly to the delight of small boys, who navigate rafts and sail around in boxes and washtubs. No material damage to railroads has been reported.

TRACKS WASHED AWAY IN NEW JERSEY. THE DAMAGE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TRACKS WASHED AWAY IN NEW JERSEY.

The storm has worked considerable damage to the road beds of New Jersey railways. The Midland, the Jersey City and Albany, and the Northern Railway of New Jersey, which run nearly parallel across the Hackensack meadows, were all damaged by the overflow of water. On Tuesday night the Midland Railway track about a mile east of New Durham sank eighteen inches, and the first eastward bound train, a locomotive, baggage earl and four passenger cars, jumped the track at 7 yesterday. Shortly afterward the Wortendyke local train ran off near the same place, and this was followed by trains 19, 11 and 18, all of which were off the track at 9 o'clock A. M., and travel was completely obstructed. The through Oswego mai and train 10, local, to West Bloomingdale, both westward bound, occupied the westward track and were delayed three hours. The meadow road beds have been so much injured and undermined that it is not thought to be sale to run at a high rate of speed.

NO LIGHT IN WILLIAMSBURGH. TRACKS WASHED AWAY IN NEW JERSEY. NO LIGHT IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The storekeepers of Williamsburgh had to close their stores last night on account of the want of light. The gas mains had filled with water and the city was in darkness. Candles and bottles to hold them were in demand. Towards midnight the Gas Company pumped the water from the main and allowed the gas to flow freely.

A. T. STEWART'S ELEPHANT. The Colossal Home for Working Women Not

to be Given to them After All. A. T. Stewart's great charitable project,

home for the working women of this city, is likely to become an elephant on his hands. The building which was intended as the future home three reases and is almost complete, but it is what it was originally thought, is to be used for intention was to make it a kind of hotel exclusively for single and widowed working women where they could live cheaply and comfortably. Since the erection was begun, however, serious doubts have been entertained as to whether Mr. advisers consider it impossible to establish a home such as he proposes, as it would require

advisers consider it impossible to establish a home such as he proposes, as it would require superhuman efforts to enforce the regulations necessary for the thousand and more women who would occupy the building.

The structure is in Fourth avenue, between Thirty-socond and Thirty-third streets, on what was for many years the site of the harlem Railroad locomotive depot. It covers one half of the block, and stands on the slope from Murray Hill. Mr. stewart has spent nessly three million dollars in its erection exclusive of what he paid for the lot. It is a magnificent structure, and resembles Booth's Theatre in its architecture, only its very much larger. Work was begun on it after May 6, 1869, the date on which the architect's plans were filed with the Department of Buildings. It is 26 fect front on Fourth avenue, and 196 feet 6 inches on Thirty-socond and Initity-third streets. It towers in height above every building north of Fourteenth street. From the pavement to tho roof the distance is ltz feet. The depth of the foundation is about 18 feet.

The base stories are six to eight feet wide, and are laid in cement. Its walls are of great thickness, and are fire proof. There are from three to six feet of brick in the foundation wails. The front of the building is iron, painted white. The cornices are supported by eight fron columns, which make the front very strong. The floor heams are nine and twelve inches thick. Under them are iron girders supported by iron columns, the roof is a Mansard made of brick and asphaitum. The walls are coped with blue stone. The Mansard is tower-shaped on each of the four corners. There is also a tower in the centre on the facade side.

It is six stories high or seven including the Mansard. The first tier of floor is nineteen feet six inches from floor to celling, and the upper twelve feet six inches, A patent elevator extends to the roof. There are about 800 corridors and 1,400 rooms. The middle of the site is a court yard. Mr. John Kellum was the architect and Messrs, Stewart & S

Sharp Rifle Shooting on Union Hill-The Helvetin's Festival. The two days' festival of the Helvetia Rifle Club ended yesterday. The targets were shut at 6 o'clock by a boom from the cannon. All day the riflemen, with pink Alpine flowers in their hats, peppered the targets, and at 9 o'clock the victors were announced and the prizes distributed. The marksmen on the Hel-vetia Target of Honor were confined to members of the ciub. Its prizes amounted to \$66, and were awarded as follows: Hayes, \$11; Ratjen, \$10; Klein, \$9; Fabrius, follows: Hayes, \$11; Ratjen, \$10; Klein, \$9; Fabrius, \$8; Morf, \$7; Rein, \$6; Deiahante, \$5; Beicher, \$4; Werkan, \$3; Ermisch, \$2, and Schaik, \$1. P. Klein won the club medal on this target. To the successful markamen on the Target Union \$300 were given in twenty prizes: Hayes received \$50; P. Klein, \$40; Beicher, \$30; Lewis, \$25; Ermisch, \$20; Landoit, \$16; Rein, \$14; Schaik, \$12; Werhan, \$10; Morf, \$10; Hansen, \$9; Rathjen, \$9; Hafelinger, \$9; Raschen, \$9; Zettler, \$8; Brehm, \$1; Dobbler, \$7; Lucrssen, \$6; Faber, \$5, and Fabrius, \$5. The shooting on the Man or Line Target was closely contested, and many fine shoots were made, showing that the reputation of the club as the high school for aspirants in the martial aport is yet sustained. The twenty prizes amounted to \$2.51.

Phillip Klein received the first prize, \$40; Rathjen, \$30. Phillip Klein received the first prize, \$40; Rathjen, \$30; Raschen, \$30; Maurer, \$18; Faber, 16; Hayes, \$4; Deirahanty, \$12; Dobier, \$11; Lewis, \$10; Mort, \$2; Meyer, \$9; Schalk, \$9; Beicher, \$3; Brehin, \$5; Kruse, \$7; Berhard, \$7; Ermisch, \$6; Landolt, \$6; Manz, \$5; and Werhan, \$5.

han, 35.

The highest bull-eye targets were Delahanty, 5.0

Maurer, 18: Lewis, 27: Schutz, 26: and Klein, 25. The
scather during the festival being unpleasant, 2nd the
att. ndance of visitors small, a Summer night's dapeling
festival was announced for early in September.

Details of the drowning accident at Moriches, The Bennett Challenge Cnp Won by the Madeleine.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 21.—The yachts of the New York Club sailed a race to-day for the Bennett Challenge Cup, the course being from Fort Adams around Block Island buoy and back. The Madeleine won in three hours and sixteen minutes, the Madeleine won in three hours and sixteen minutes, the Madeleine won in three minutes behind her.

Cuptured in a Street Car.

On the 12th of December last Detective Leady, then of the Eidridge street police, arrested Henry Leefor foregry. He had raised a check from \$20 to \$1.210, and presented it for payment at the Bowery National Hank. While capt. Tynan was examining the prisoner, the latter drew a pistol and tried to shoot Leady. Lee was sentenced to five years imprisonment on the 6th of February. About a month ago he escaped. Last night, while the detective was riding up town in a Second avenue car, he discovered and arrested Lee. Is has two indictions to answer after the present term is served; one for the seasult upon the officer, and a round an other for a forcer on the Nish National Bank. L. I., show that on Tuesday morning Mesers. Keitler

ALDERMAN KOCH'S STORY. THE RESTAURANT IN WHICH THEY

EAT REFORMERS.

to be Nullified by the Absence of the Aldermen-An Effort to Call a Special Meeting of the Board.

The law authorizing the appointment of two Commissioners of Charitable Correction provides that the Mayor shall send his nominations for the Commissionerships to the Aldermen on or before the 1st of September. For the past two weeks the Mayor and his Aldermen and Mr. Beers and his Council of Political Re-form, realizing that the law must become a dead letter unless the Aldermen meet before the 1st of September, have been making strenuous efforts to have a special meeting of the board called. It was necessary to break the so-called combination in the board before this meeting could be called, and the Mayor's friends and Mr. Beers's men set to work to bring about that result. Their first move was to try to convert result. Their first move was to try to convert
Alderman Kehr. For several days he was beset
by Mr. Beers and his emissaries and by other
friends of the Mayor. They went to him offering all sorts of promises. No amount of patronage which he might ask should be refused. He
had but to say what he wanted and he should
have it. But Alderman Kehr was immovable.
He had voted for the adjournment to Sept. II.
and would not be convinced that he ought to
retrace his course.

The Reformers, disappointed but not disheartened, next concentrated their forces upon

and would not be convinced that he ought to retrace his course.

The Reformers, disappointed but not disheartened, next concentrated their forces upon Aiderman Roch. They sent to him their smoothest talkers and their most adroit wire-puliers. They also sent some of the German politicians from the ward in which he formerly resided. The promises made to him were greater than those made to Aiderman Kebr. But the Reformers found Aiderman Kebr. But the Reformers action as was his colleague.

Aiderman Koch said that he would never sign a call for a special meeting to establish a Commission of Charitable Correction. He had read the law, and was astonished at the arbitrary power which it confers upon the commissioners, it provides that they may arrest any child whom they or their agents find in the streets, and send it to a juvenile asylum. It virtually gave them the custody of every child who we had to be a law in the custody of every child who we had to be a law in the Aiderman, "but I have not found such a law in existence in any country-not even in Russia."

To an inquiry as to what the Reformers expected to gain by establishing the commission, the Aiderman answered that they desired to build up a third party. "They think," said he, "that baving that Commissioners and the Police Justices, they can elect their own candidates to office and in that way establish a third party. They call me false to the principles of reform because I will not assist them in their schemes. I am a Reformer," continued the Aiderman, "but I am not their kind of a Reformer, Their idea of reform is to get all the offices they can, and to prevent foreign-born citizens from obtaining any position that amounts to anything. That was the do

fects could be easily remedied, and at a much less expense than would be required to build a new prison."

"Did you not sign the report?" inquired a bystander.

"The report adopted by the board was made without my knowledge or consent," replied the Aiderman. "I was called an enemy of reform because I took this stand. Now a block has been selected which will cost \$75,000. And there is no telling how much the new building will cost. The Harlem freight depot, which belongs to the city, is leased for \$15,000, and other city property is let for much smaller sums. The city loses the taxes on them, and also the interest on the money borrowed to build the prison. I do not believe in this kind of reform. Nor do I think the taxpayers believe in it."

The Aiderman added that he had been called inconsistent because he had opposed the building of a new prison and favored the erection of new armories. The city, said he, pays \$20,000 a year for the rent of armories. This would amount to \$3,00,000 in ten years, and the alterations with the first said which will be built for \$4,00,000. They would find framedia. Sinh for year, sould be built for \$4,00,000. They would find framedia. He added that such a course would do away with the many annoyances that unavoidably result from the present system of hiring armories.

"Are not the German reformers generally in favor of the reform measures of the Mayor's party?" inquired a gentleman.

"Some of them may be," replied Alderman

"Are not the German reformers generally in favor of the reform measures of the Mayor's party?" inquired a gentleman.

"Some of them may be," replied Aiderman Koch, "but I don't believe that the great body of them are in favor of some of the measures that the Mayor's party propose. They were born under a monarchical form of government, but they don't like to be told what they must eat and drink. They don't like to be governed too much. Now, before you go, let me tell you a story. A few days ago I went into a restaurant to get my dinner. Just before I had finished a tall fellow came in and sat down opposite me. Calling a waiter, he said "John, bring me a good Reformer." This singular order attracted my attention and I watched for that Reformer. Presently John returned and placing a large lobster on the table, said, "Here, sir, is fine Reformer. It is the best and the largest one which was caught to-day." "All right, John, "said the tall man. "I will get rid of him in short order." I watched to see how the fellow managed with the Reformer, and I tell you that in less than fifteen minutes the Reformer was lodged in the stomach of the tall young man. I got up from the table, paid my bill and walked out into the street, asjing to myself that that restaurant was a dangerous place. Since then I have taken my meals elsewhere, for I don't think that restaurants where they serve up reformers are safe places for reformers to eat in." serve up reformers are safe places for reformers

Prayer Meeting. Toward the close of the Fulton street prayer meeting yesterday, a woman walked quickly up the centre sisle. On reaching the front of the presiding her's desk, and in full view of the congregation— were then singling the final hymn-ale stood onless through two verses. Then are litted her but not in concord for words or tune with the is. She sang:

others. She sang:
"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground,
John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground,
John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground,
But his soul goes marching on."
The last line, however, was merged into a series of
screams in the entry, for two of the brethren had uncremoniously marched her out.

The Last of the Astoria Ferry.

To satisfy an execution instituted by Jacob Wyckoff and issued on the 6th of July, Deputy Sheriff Peter McGinnis will sell at public auction in the City Hall to-day, all the right, title, and interest of the Queen's County Ferry Company and its real estate on East river and Minety-second street, together with the corporation lease which has four years to run. The ferry is from the foot of Minety-second street to A-toria, and some time ago the Sheriff sold the personal property of the company, but the proceeds were not sufficient to liquidate the claim, and now enough of the real estate will be sold to make up the deficiency.

Mysterious Murder of a Woman. WEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 .- John Yeager, a car penter reasing at the corner of Claiborne and Sixth streets, upon returning home last evening from his work, found his wife, Catherine Yeager, aged twenty-two, lying dead in the vard, with eight buckshot wounds in her breast and left arm. There is no clue to the assassin. WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An effort is being made in Morrisania to oust Police Capt. Robbins and reinstate Capt. Deliett. It is understood that the trustees are equally divided on the subject, with a fair received of one of the Robbins men going over to the other side. No special charges to made against Capt. Robbins,

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLE. The steamships Austrian, Great Western, and Castalla have arrived out. The City of Antwerp salled from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York. The Italian Government has received intelli-cence of the destruction of a noted band of robbers, who have for a long time operated in the vicinity of salerno. Six of the brigands were killed and the rest

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Board of Health resolved to instruct the Corporation Counsel to prosecute the sureties of Contractor Clark to recover damages for the non-fulfilment of the offal contract. Vesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the river at King street, Brooklyn. The nair, moustache, and side whakers were red. The body was cressed in black cloth coat, pantaloons, and vest, white shirt, black necktie, striped stockings, and buttoned shoes.

Mr. James Nesbitt. Jr., says that when Deputy Sherif Thorn called at his house, Mr. Nesbitt, Sr., met hin, and that the Deputy addressed to him unbecoming language. Mr. Nesbitt closed the door which the officer pushed open. Then the deputy struck Mr. Nesbitt, and made a charge of assault and battery before Justice Walsh. Mr. Nesbitt says that the affair was conceived and carried out from malicious motives.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

Twenty-eight Thousand Carlists in the Field The Communist Prisoners to be Sent to Reinforce the Army in Cuba.

MADRID, Aug. 21.-The prisoners taken by the Government forces, in their encounters with the Cantonal and Communist insurgents, are to be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

The total strength of the Carlist forces operating in the North is estimated at 28,000 men of all arms. The Government is actively progressing with the organization of new levies amounting to 80,000 men, to take the field against the rebels. A bill has been presented in the Cortes suspending the guarantee of individual rights during the continuance of the present troubles. Gen. Espartero has advised the Madrid Government to appoint Gen. Manual Concha to the chief command of the Republican forces in the Northern provinces bordering on the Bay of Biscay, and Gen. Moriones to the command of Navarre.

The Cortes, by a vote of 66 yeas to 63 nays, has consented to the trial by the civil tribunals of Benitas, one of its members, who participated in the Cantonal insurrection. ing in the North is estimated at 28,000 men of all

THE INSURRECTIONISTS DEFEATED AT BERGA. The INSURRECTIONISTS DEFEATED AT BERGA.

The Minister of War has received despatches announcing that a battle has taken place near Berga, between the Republicans and Carist insurrectionists, which resulted in a brilliant victory for the former. After a desperate conflict the insurrectionists were utterly defeated with a loss of 90 killed and 390 wounded. Among the latter are Generals Sabalis and Tristany.

The slege of Berga has been raised and the insurgents are in full retreat.

A Speech Lasting Twenty-three Days in the

Tichborne Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defence in the trial of the Tichborne claimant, concluded his address to the jury to-day. Mr. Kenealy commenced to speak on the 22d of July and has occupied the attention of the Court every day since, with the exception of the usual adjournment from Saturday to Monday, and an extra adjournment from the 3lst of July to the 5th of August in consequence of the lilness of a juror.

No Fusion of French Imperialists. Paris, Aug. 21.—The Opinion Nationals of to-day says the negotian looking to a fusion of the Conservatives of the Assembly with the Legitimists in the interest of the Count de

the Legitimists in the interest of the Count de Chambord have suddenly come to an end in con-sequence of differences upon the question of the national flag.

M. Bouilerie, Minister of Commerce, has writ-ten a letter to M. Duval, in which he says the differential duties upon grain imported into France in American and other foreign vessels will continue to be collected until the 1st of October next.

THE LITTLE FALLS MURDER.

Simon George Killed because he was a Frenchman-The Result of a Drunken Riot. On the 10th of this month Simon George was found unconscious near Little Falls, N. J. He was taken to the Paterson Hospital, and con-tinued unconscious until he died. His head had been smashed as if with a blunt instrument, and he was badly bruised. He was recognized, and at the inquest yesterday witnesses said that on at the inquest yesterday witnesses said that on the 9th of August a gang of French and Irish brick yard employees caroused in a Little Falls saloon. Soon they fought, the Irish against the French. The former, armed with clubs, were quickly masters of the situation. They ran to a Frenchman, and shouting, "Are you a Frenchman, and shouting that they might be pounded to death. One of them, however, ventured out, and the gang set on him. He ran down the road, followed by a score. It is thought that this was Simon George. One of his friends followed, but the crowd dispersed and George was missing. The next morning he was found face downward and unconscious twenty-five feet from the road in the bushes. His clothing was torn nearly off and he was covered with blood. The skull was crushed over a space as large as a man's hand.

Rose Eckhart testified that she saw one Mc-Carthy and a youth named Nugent strike one of several Frenchmen with heavy clubs. Nine of the twelve jurymen gave in a verdict implicating Nugent, McCarthy, and several others in the death of George. The other three inryman imthe 9th of August a gang of French and Irish

Railroad-Three Men Killed. CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.-About 4 o'clock this

afternoon the Chillicothe accommodation train, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, came in collision with a freight train east of Montgomery, totally wrecking both locometives and baggage cars. Three frain men were killed, and three others badly scalded. The names of the victims are:

Killed—dames of the victims are:

Killed—dames Parwing, bakeman; Mr. Howard, baggage master, and Charles Kolther, fireman, the scalded—and care of the engineers. The passengers and one of the engineers. The passengers all escaped undurt with the exception of a gentleman who was in a baggage car, and slightly filtered.

W. W. Pesbody, Superintendent of the Marietta and Cincinnail Railread, telegraphs to this city from the scene of the accident that the collision was due to the swatch of the conductor of the freight train being fitteen minutes slow. He says the conductor and engineer ran away as soon as the accident occurred, and adds later, "We have arrested the conductor, and have a warrant for the arrest of the engineer, both of the freight train. We intend to prosecute them for murder." He says the passenger coaches were thrown from the track, but no one was hurt. The road will be clear for trains by midnight.

Keep Un Your Umbrailas. with a freight train east of Montgomery, totally

Keep Up Your Umbrellas. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Signal Office pre-dicts for the States on the Atlantic coast gradually di-minishing pressure, rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and southerly winds, with partiy cloudy weather and light rains; for the Guif States and northward to Tennessee light easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and generally cloudy weather, with continued rain during the night, but the free class region slighterly winds, with increasing cloudiness and occasional rain; for the upper laxe region and thence westward to the Missouri valley rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds with light rain, the winds in this region gradually veering to northwesterly with cooler weather.

A Wealthy Physician's End. senger of Bellevus Hospital, learned that the unknown senger of Believus Hospital, tearned that the unknown man taken to the hospital from the Fifth street police station hast Monday was Dr. Robert Leggett, formerly a wealthy clizen af the Eleventh Ward, who while the same was cheated out of his property. The body which has been at the Morgue ever since, was removed to-day by some old friends.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Great fires are raging in the woods of Iosco county, Mich., near the villages of East Tawas and Tawas City. The latter place is in some danger.

A locomotive and tank of coal oil on the junction in Philadelphia, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad were burned yesterday. The loss is \$16,000. Hendeman's lubricating oil works in Chelsea, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$17,000; insurance, \$12,000. The building was owned by Clark & Woodward, who lose \$6.00; insurance, \$3,000.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that Assistant Surgeon Adam Mackay, Jr., died suddenly of apoptary on board the Ticonderoga, off the coast of Brazil. Efforts are being made to establish a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool. The municipal corporations and Boards of Trade in Georgia pledge themselves to give support to the line. The Indian chiefs Satanta and Big Tree arrived at Houston, Texas, on Wednesday, under guard from the penitentiary, en route for Fort Sil, where a council is to be held between Secretary Delano and too: Davis and the Klowa and Comanche tribes, with a view to further peace.

Maria Jones, of 132 Mott street, was sent to Believae Hospital yesterday suffering from a severe scalp wound, her husband having kicked ner with the heel of his boot.

Last explaing John Airv and 28, steward of steamship Egypt, in company with several others, went to Cauldeld's liquor store, at thouston and West streets, and raised a disturbance, at which the bartender, John McDermott, struck Airy on the forehead with a club, wounding him severely. As Rachael Franklin, a colored woman who lives in the rear of 266 Mott street, was passing through the alleyway toward the street tast night she was assaulted by Patrick Hovey, who was drunk. He struck her on the head with a ball club which cut her scalp badly and frightened her into convulsions. Hovey was arrested.

badly and frightened her into convuisions. Hovey was arrested.

James Shannon, of White Haven, Pa., a section hand on the Lenign Valley Bailroad, was yearerlay morning seen with another person, both druns, it the switchman video at he lower end of the valley siding a limit from the siding, with his brains scattered about and all his clothing torn off except a shoe. There are suspicious of foul play.

John A. Lacon, a Chinaman, was taken before Judge Joachimsen vesterday on charge of fraudulently obta ning \$5,00 worth of clars from Gustave Solomon and others. Mr. Wise, counsel for the plaintiff, showed how Lacon had first married a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted help the colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted a colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted in the colored lady possessed of some means, then assisted the colored lady possessed to some means, then assisted the colored lady possessed to the colored lady possessed lad

WALL STREET OPERATORS.

THE OPINIONS OF LEADING BANKS ERS AND BROKERS.

The Operators Said to be Weakening-Jas Gould's Strength-What Brokers and Importers Say-Diversity of Opinion. That there has been and still is in exist ence a clique to bull gold is generally believed

among bankers and brokers. Some of the original parties to the movement, among whom are said to be Henry Clews and George Opdyke are understood to have drawn out, but the combination is still powerful, and numbers amond its members some of the heaviest operators in Broad street. Jay Gould, the prime mover and leading spirit, is said by substantial bankers and men of solid wealth to be much over estimated in regard to his individual capital, as well as te the amount of money which he can control. A year ago he was worth from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, but he is believed to have lost neavily within the last year by unsuccessful stock speculations.

WHAT CASH JAY GOULD COMMANDS.

His fortune is now estimated by well-posted men at not over \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. Most of this is, however, in cash or convertible bonds and stocks, and in this gold enterprise he is associated with others almost as rich as himself. The impression is that the clique have in coin in coin certificates, and in contracts for the delivery to them of coin, upward of \$25,000,000, and they still have money enough left to take all the floating gold offered upon the street. The exposure of their scheme will, however, prevent much speculation by the bears, and when they put down the screws it is not likely they will find anybody under the coffin lid except a few for whose souls they have already contracted.

A BROKER'S THEORY. WHAT CASH JAY GOULD COMMANDS.

and anybody under the coffin lid except a few for whose souls they have already contracted.

A BROKER'S THEORY.

A leading broker expressed himself in regal to the corner as follows:

"The talk about another Black Friday is nonsense. Such a thing will never harpen again, you see there are a plenty of would-be biters, but fewer to be bitten. Why, the sales in gold run now from twelve to thirty milions a day, when they used to be from one hundred man now from twelve to thirty milions a day, when they used to be from one hundred matched watched to be from one hundred matched watched have doese. My idea is that he is carrying about fifteen millions of gold, and would mightly like to unload. He has been trying bard to work up a corner but finds that he is carrying about a started by him to keep up the price. He will screttly peddle off his gold and that will be the last of the corner. There was a slight flurry just at the close of the board this afternoon over a bid for a million at one-eighth advance on the day's highest price, but the bid was made by one of Gould's men and was nothing but a bluff."

WHAT ANOTHER BROKER THINKS ABOUT IT. WHAT ANOTHER BROKER THINKS ABOUT IT.

Mr. Wm. Ward, a stock and gold broker of thirty years standing, said yesterday morning i "The so-called clique is one of the strongest ever known on the street. The whole process of receiving bids by the Government is regarded as a sham. The entire \$1.500,000 sold by the Government this moon is believed to have been taken by the buil clique. It cost them on an average by the buil clique. It cost them on an average by the buil clique. It cost them on an average by the buils at 115% to 115.7-16."

The price obtained by the Assistant Treasurer was a trifle less than the average market price. The banks are said to hold \$27.500.000 in coin, much of which has been deposited with them by the buils as security for currency loans.

WHAT HONEST IMPORTERS THINK.

by the buils as security for currency loans.

WHAT HONEST IMPORTERS THINK.

Mr. Libby of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claifin & Co., and other large importers say that the magnantile community has suffered serious losses during the past year through the successful combination of Wall street speculators to lock up gold at seasons when the demand for funds is heaviest to meet the legitimate requirements of trade. All the importers join in saying that there now exists an utter lack of confidence in the future, judging from the operation of the so-called chape last week. The effect of the combination will, they say, cripple trade, and prevent that activity in the general business of the country which begins about this season. The higher gold is carried the greater will be the disaster to trade, and many importers will be great losers through the gold manipulators. All the importers are strong in their condemnation of these gold cornerings, and denounce the speculations in unmeasured terms.

A Supposed Custom House Inspector Drops

Dead on a Ferry Boat. As the 11:30 P. M. Desbrosses street boat ar-As the 1130 P. M. Desbrosses street boat and trived in her ship, in Jersey City, last evening, a man abdeek hands carried him to the door of the engine room, when it was found that he was dead. The photoe were informed, and officer White and Sergeant McKaig took charge of the body. They found on the inside of the coat a Custom House Inspector's badge, and in the pockets a card marked "Thomas Gamon." Although many persons viewed the body nobody could recognize in. Mr. Sickkney, the ferry master, says he has seen the man cross the ferry every night for some months.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The races which were to come off to-day were necessarily postponed on account of the storm. If the weather is fair the races will certainly take place to-morrow, as the horses here are engaged to trot next week at Beacon Park, Boston. LONG ISLAND.

The corner stone of St. Anthony's Church, Roman catholic, Greenpoint, will be laid next Sunday, by Bishop Loughlia.

The late storm has a statement of the statement by Bishop Loughin.

The late storm has devastated the country on Long Island to a fearful extent, and the leas to farmers will be heavy. Crops of all kinds, especially grains, are all but ruined. Fields of grain that looked promising and good, are lying flat, wheat, oats, and barley will not yield one-fifth of what was expected, and fruits and garden stuff are almost entirely destroyed. The telegraph poles of the North Shore Line have in many places been washed away. HOURS OF LEISURE.

Select annual excursion of Montgomery Coterie in Oriental Grove on Monday, Aug. 25.

Ridgewood Chapter, No. 283, R. A. M., have their festival this evening at Broadway Park, Brooklyn.

The schooner Emity will start Aug. 23 with the Rooseveit Club, Commodore Blarcom, for a week's cruiss. Excursion of the Metamora and Tecumseh Association, the M. and T. trice I. O. B. M., Excelsion Park, Aug. 37. Fourth annual afternoon and evening picnic of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association at Jones's Wood, Thursday, Aug. 38.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The gallant Col. Charles S. Spencer is fishing on the Cayuga Lake at Ithaca. Thomas Smith, of 244 East Ninety-third street, died suddenly last evening in Bellevue Hospital. Capt. Frank Speight has been transferred from he Harbor Police boat to the Carmanaville police Miss Galvin of 82 Frankfort street fell into as open cellarway at 85 the same street last evening, and was errously injured.

Alfred Eugene Lagrave's counsel appeared before Justice Daniels vesterday, asking for the release of his client from Luchow street jail.

Martin Lutchen, a soldier, was assaulted in a Chatham street saloon yesterday and his left arm was broken with a club. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

Michael Giblin, 29 years old, of 49 Rivingtos street, fell from the second floor through the hatchwaj at Rivington and Mangin street yesterday and was killed.

Last evening Henry Clemens, an opium eaten

Last evening Henry Clemens, an opium eaten put his head on the track of the Third Avonue Hallroad but was picked up in time. He was taken to Believus Hospital. The John Eagan Association of the Twentiet Assembly District have nominated the Hon. William Conner for the Shrievalty, and Mr. John D. Coughla for the Assembly. North River, on Monday last, was recovered yester day and sent to the Morgue. He had been a member of Heoley's Minstrels. Mr. E. P. Johnson, head master of Trinity School, who was drowned at Tarrytown on Tuesday while in bathing, is to be buried from Trinity Churck this afternoon at 4 o'clock Patrick Walsh, a porter of 200 Madison street, was taken to the Park Hospital vesterday suffering from severe internal injuries, having been crushed against a wall by a rolling cask.

Comptroller Green received yesterday an anonymous communication signed "Conscience," caclosing \$200, with the request that it be put into the city treasury. It was credited to the general fund.

Corporation Counsel Andrews has written to Mr. Wm. H. Nellson of the Department of Education that corporate or denominational schools are not estitled to any part of the money which the city raises by tax for school purposes.

Commissioner Van Nort was yesterday served with an order to show why the sum of \$415,300 should not be paid the Navarro Water Meter Company for 5,700 water meters. The Commissioner will refuse to pay the claim, as he thinks it unjust.